THURSDAY, HOVEMBER 23, 1888,

The State of the Fair. It may be taken for granted that time we not the only question in Mr. Hunny B. Towns's mind when at the meeting of the engineers on Tuesday last he expressed the opinion that 1892 would be too soon to look for the completion of the Conumbus Fair That will be so colossal in size, so intricate in character, so many sided, altogether so far beyond any conception that could be besed upon the experience of the past, that in his judgment the thirty months yet to run before the expected opening of the show would not be sufficient to do it justice.

This may be true, yet we imagine that a ctill more telling obstacle in Mr. howar's mind was 'the political opposifilm to the present aspect of the scheme on the part of the Hon. THOMAS C. PLATT.

So far as Mayor GRANT, a Democrat, is con ed, he has made the committees most exmed, he has made the committee. But shiftedly and conspicuously unpartisan. But the Republican boss does not look with satision upon the prospect of a great national nonstration in the most important Demoratio city during the Presidential election f 1892. Consequently, even through such a

high Republican source as the Philadel Frees, it may be learned that the Republican achine of New York is against the Fair. This was doubtless the governing consideration in Mr. Towns's mind when he suggested that, in order to avoid such a complication, abittion should be postponed until after the next great political crisis.

As for Mr. PDATT's estimate of the scope of politics, that is his own; yet, if it should turn out that New York should lose the Fair on count of Republican opposition, it would be better for the Republican party to have held ten World's Fairs, and to have allowed them all to be run by Democrats.

Se send in your money for the Conumbus World's Fair.

A Hog-

A little incident which we find mentioned in the Sacramento Record-Union bears some what upon the present situation.

Almost every one has heard of Captain JOHN A. SPITER, the California pioneer, who founded the earliest settlement of white men on the site now occupied by the city of Sacramento. Here, seven years before the discovery of gold in California, he built a fort which was the asylum of the earliest travellers overland from the United States. It was a structure of palisades, and the land on which it stood now belongs to a citizen of Chicago. In Sacramento many of the most influential citizens are desirous of having the old fort restored and converted into small park in order thus to preserve a place of so much historic interest to the people of California, and indeed to those of the entire Pacific coast. It appears, however, that their wish cannot be carried into effect. The owner is "deaf to the hundreds of requests that have been made" to fix a price on the property, and refuses to sell it, but permits it to be used for purposes of pasturage. Streets are soon to be opened in that part of the city, and the result will be a division of the plot into small parcels so as to destroy all possibility of identifying it.

Naturally this does not please the Sacra mento Record-Union. That journal proposes that when the streets are cut through, a stone be placed at the intersection to mark the spot where JOHN A. SUTTER raised the American flag, and gave shelter to the early pioneers of California; and on that stone says our contemporary, let there be inscribed "the fact that a certain citizen of Chicago, naming him, "stubbornly refused to sell the historic spot to the people for a reserve at

The journals of Chicago, who have attracted a good deal of attention to themselves at this time on account of their effort to get the World's Fair there for 1892, are never tired of extelling the public spirit of Chicago people as compared with that which prevails here in New York and in other cities in the East. They would have us believe as a monopoly of civic pride. Before any more such talk they had better induce the citizen thus mentioned to permit the preservation of Surren's Fort at Sacramento as a historic pleasure ground for the people.

New Light Upon Canadian Opinion.

We have had during the last week some remarkable disclosures of the drift of public feeling in an important part of Canada toward political fusion with the United We refer particularly to the declarations made by M. MERCIER, the head of the provincial Ministry of Quebec, and by M. CHARLES THEBAULT, who also holds a conspicuous position among French Canadian politicians. Their utterances at first sight may seem inconsistent, but it will be found upon reflection that they can be easily

M. MERCER said that his French Canadian countrymen desired separation from England. But, as he also acknowledged that they are not strong enough to stand alone in political independence, and have no wish to resume their ancient relation to France, the inference seems unavoidable that they must contemplate annexation to the United States. On the other hand, M. THEBAULT, speaking at Montreal, and having in mind the tremendous emigration of his fellow countrymen to our Eastern States, asserted that in less than half a century Boston would be the centre of a French Canadian nation, and New England would then have become New France. As, in view of the outcome of our civil war, he could not possibly have reakoned on a secession of the Eastern States from the Union, the use of the word 'nation" must have been inadvertent, and he also must have meant that the whole body of French Canadians would become American citizens.

If some representatives of the preponder-

ant element in the population of the province of Quebec dissent from the opinions expressed by M. MERCIER, it is, apparently, because they misconceive the relations of our Federal and State Governments, and attribute to the former the control of religious matters and common school arrangements. They do not comprehend that Quebec, entering our Union as a separate State, would, under our Constitution, retain the power of regulating its own religious and educational systems. We observe with some surprise, for instance, that Judge FOURNIER of the Canada Supreme Court-s man who from his vocation would be presumed to have some acquaintance with the organic law of a neighboring country-is credited with saying that "annexation would place the Canadian Catholics at the mercy of the anti-Catholic legislation of the United States in school and other matters." We beg leave to assure Judge FOURNIER that annexation could have no such consequences. There has never been any anti-Catholic legislation on the part of the Federal Government of the United States. If the local ament of any single State has falled to most in all respects the wishes of Catholics,

that State were non-Oatholie. This would not be the case with Quebec, transformed from a province of the Canadian Dominio into a member of our Union. It seems moreover, from the striking statistica laid before the Catholic Congress at Baltimore, that even in States where non-Catholics strongly preponderate, legislation cannot have exercised a discouraging restraint upon Catholicism. Had Catholics much to complain of in the workings of our institutions, they could hardly exhibit at the end of a century the wonderful increase of number from forty thousand to ten millions.

It is true, as Mr. THEBAULT says, that so great is the volume of French Canadian migration to Massachusetts and other New Progland States, their ultimate attainment of a majority at the ballot box is quite concelvable. Such numerical preponderance once gained in Massachusetts, they can amend the State Constitution and mould State legislation as they please, provided they do not violate the Federal organic law. They can, if they choose, establish separate schools for Catholics, and enact that instruction in such schools shall be given in the French language. We do not believe that they would wish to take the latter step, after they were thoroughly alive to the large measure of independence enjoyed by a State under our political system. They would probably desire to level as fast as possible the linguistic barrier between themselves and the great body of their fellow Catholics in the United States. But what we would now bring home to them is a knowledge of the fact that, whatever might be their preference in the matter of language, they could indulge it, within the wide limits of State authority, wherever they possessed a numerical majority.

The Story of Spring Valley and the Hon

Wm. L. Scott, the Workman's Friend. The long strike of the Spring Valley coal miners is at an end. It was called a strike, but it was a lockout, a crime against human ity. For six months the miners have pleaded for living wages, as against the harsh conditions offered them by Mr. WILLIAM L. Scorr's Spring Valley Coal Company and Mr. WILLIAM L. SCOTT'S associate enterprise, the Spring Valley Town Site Company. The poor fellows have finally yielded. For them it was a terrible question between yielding to Mr. WILLIAM L. SCOTT or dying of starvation and seeing their wives and children die for lack of food.

The story of the Spring Valley miners is one of the most pitful that was ever told. Mr. Scorr's Spring Valley Coal Company owns 40,000 acres of coal fields in Bureau county, Illinois. In magnificent advertise ments it lured miners to Spring Valley by holding out promises of renunerative employment. Simultaneous

ly Mr. Scott's Spring Valley Town Site Company went into the business of providing these miners with homes. It sold to them by the square foot land which it had bought at acre prices, generally taking one-third in each and part of the miner's pay every month until the balance was wiped out. Last Christmas Mr. Scott's coal company shut down one-third of its mines without warning, and threw seven hundred of its miners out of employment. Of the company's treatment of its unfortunate employees in the months that followed, Mr HENRY D. LLOYD gives this account in the Chicago Herald, a newspaper that cannot be secused of unfriendliness to Mr. WILLIAM L. Scorr. It makes the heart ache to read

"Appealing to the generosity of the remainder still at work, the company induced them to share their work with the unemployed, so that for the rest of the winter three families had to live on wages that before had not been enough for two. The promise was made that the sacrifice would be but temperary, and that all should have full employment again.

nave full employment again.

"The whole population staggered through that winter
is best they could. April 28, 1888, again without a word f warning, without giving any explanation, all the mines were shut down, and it was given out that they might e closed a year or longer. The people who had been ligging the coal, buying the lots, supporting the disem ployed, making business for the reliroad, began to starve at once, and have been starving over since. The men scattered all over the country in search of work, and the women, with their babies, took the road to beg.

During the dreadful mouths that followed, when housands of women and children and the men who meal, &c., a week, not one word of sympathy or regre-name from the company. The workingmen wrote let ters to the coal company, asking when and how they could get work. They sent committees to its door but could get no answer to letters or deputations. They effered arbitration, but in vain. The enly communication youchsafed them was the serving of eviction notices in July on all the families that were living in the company's houses.
"Until Aug. 23 this contemptuous silence was main

ained-five heart-sick months for the people of Spring Valley. Then the company pested in its windows at Spring Valley an offer of 35 cents a ton instead of 50 cents, which they were receiving when the mines were closed. With this offer was coupled the condition that the men should abandon their union.

"On Sept. 25 the offer of Aug. 23 was repeated in eng communication to the public through Gov. First, and was accommunied by this solemn asseveration: 'It is all the concession we can possibly make to our mer and maintain ourselves in a competitive market.' This was not true. At the very moment this statement was made a mine with precisely the same kind of veins, quality of coal, &c., that at Loceyville, four miles away, was at work, paying its miners the unre-duced rate of wages the Spring Valley Company gave before its lockout—(8) cents a ton—although it was far inferior in capital equipment, &c., and so had to buy dearer and sell cheaper."

Further proof that Mr. Scorr's company Hed when it declared on Sept. 25 that it could not afford to pay its miners more than 35 cents a ton is found in the fact that a month later it raised its offer to 80 cents, still ten cents a ton less than the rate before the lockout. It is this rate of 80 cents, as we infer, that the miners have now been forced by starvation to accept from Mr. Scorr's hands. Mr. LLOYD estimates that the reduction of ten cents a ton, accomplished by the six months' campaign of starvation, crueity, and inhuman greed, means an in crease in the profits of Mr. Scorr and his associates amounting to an additional dividend of five per cent. annually on their actual investment of about \$1,000,000.

But what did the original rate of 90 cents mean to the miners of Spring Valley and the women and children dependent upon their earnings? The miners who, for the past three or four years, have been removing from other coal regions to Spring Valley, attracted thither by Mr. Scorr's enticing advertisements, and buying on their arrival building lots from Mr. Scorr's Town Site Company, are the most skilful and fudus trious of their class. They are thrifty and steady men who had saved money enough to make the change of location when a change promised to improve their fortunes. And yet the special commission appointed last summer by the Governor of Illinois to investigate the troubles in the coal regions of that State reported, after careful inquiry. that the average earnings of the miner were \$31.62 a month-almost exactly one

dollar a day to live on ! One industrious miner in Spring Valley who had carried thither fifteen years' experience in the business, and savings of money enough to enable him to buy a lot of Mr. Scorr's Town Site Company and to build a small house on it, earned during the eight months immediately preceding the lockout s total of \$280.07, or an average of \$28.76; and of this he received only \$28.56 in each during the whole period of eight months, the remaining \$301.51 being retained by Mr.

is has been because the majority of voters in | Scorr's company for supplies bought at Mr. Scorr's company's grocery store. This

miner had a wife and eight children. The heart burns at the recital of facts like these-that is, the heart which beats under other ribs than those of Mr. WILLIAM L. Scorr, who put himself forward on the floor of Congress eighteen months ago as the special champion of the plundered and sed workingmen of America; and who oppres wound up his speech for free trade with this lofty peroration:

"We are here, sir-we the majority of the Ways and "We are here, sir-we the majority of the ways and Meens Committee and of this Honse-In defence of American industry. We alone offer it pretection; we seek alone the independence and aggrandisement of domestic labor by liberating it from unnatural retraints and allowing it the undisputed possession and the complete enjoyment of its own earnings. * * I do not believe, sir, that American liberty is destined to be extinguished in this transmission facilities. Environmental of the transmission facilities. to be extinguished in this ignominious fashion. Surviving as it has armed assault, and every form of intrigue,

For the WILLIAM L. SCOTT of Spring Valley and the WILLIAM L. SCOTT of the CLEVE-LAND free trade movement are the same person. The Spring Valley Scott is the identical Scorr who, in his great speech of May 11 1888, for "tariff reform in the interests of the American laboring man," referred to his own special knowledge of the coal mining industry, and produced elaborate statistics, cooked brown, to show that the laborer did not need the protective tariff, inasmuch as the unprotected coal miner was prosperous and earned good wages:

"And now, Mr. Chairman, permit me to refer to a other great industry in my State, coal mining-an in dustry, sir, which protection does not protect-and then compare the wages paid in the Edgar Thompson Stee Norks with the wages of the skilled miner.

"I submit, sir, the names of and the actual wages earned by and paid to forty skilled miners [in the Youghlogheny region] between April 1 and Dec. 1, 1887, in comparison with the wages paid the skilled workmen in the Edgar Thompson Steel Works, the latter industry pretected by duties averaging from 50 per

"The wages paid the foregoing skilled miners, sele as a fair representation of that class, were : highest daily wages for eight hours' work \$5.17, and the lowest \$2.41. Average wages earned per day by them, \$2.34 per man and the average total earned by each man for the sam period was \$551.12. Of the total number of all grades t labor, skilled and unskilled, including boys employed in and about the mines, namely, 757, the average wages earned per day per man was \$1.9%.

earned per day per man was \$1.90.

From a practical experience of over ene-third of a century in the ceal mines of my State, both anthractic and bituminous, I am justified in stating that the wage worker receives for his labor, directly and indirectly. from 70 per cent, to 85 per cent, of the selling price of the coal at the mines. The tariff does not protect the coal miner, but robs him in just so far it increases the cost of what he consumes by the imposition of dutie the Government does not need to meet its requirement And Mr. Chairman, if time would permit, I could sub mit facts in connection with the prices of labor in th various industries of this country, not confined to m; ewn State, but in the States of Iowa and Illinois, pro ing beyond any question, from the pay rolls I could submit that the average wages received by the wage workers of the country outside of the protected industries show that protection does not benefit the wage worker in the protected industries of the country."

Was the pay roll of the Spring Valley Coal Company one of the pay rolls which Mr. Scorr would have submitted, had time al lowed? And would it cheer the heart of Mr. Scorr's Spring Valley miner, or fill the little stomachs of his eight children, to know that they had been exhibited in Congress as illustrations of the prosperity and comfort of the American coal miner and his family?

For the orator here quoted, the champion of the American workingman, is the WIL-LIAM L. SCOTT known and cursed by the poor fellow in Spring Valley, who in eight months got \$28.56 in cash after Mr. Scorr had deducted the bills for groceries supplied to him by Mr. Scorr at Mr. Scorr's prices. It is the same WILLIAM L. SCOTT who, in applying to Dr. DEPEW for \$62.10 worth of free passes on the New York Central to help him get back to Congress, wrote these memorable words: "Although you are s Republican and I am a Democrat, we do not differ much with regard to our views in connection with corporate property, and I may be able to serve these interests should I pull through again."

There Is No Substitute.

Our exteemed contemporary the Kansas City Times, feeling an uncontrollable twitch of Democracy, says: "Mr. RANDALL is a Democrat whose place would be

difficult to fill." The attempt was made in 1888 to fill Mr. RANDALL'S place of leader of the National Democracy, with the result that the party walked out of office. It had come in unde RANDALL and it went out under the great free trade trust organized by Roger QUARLES MILLS, GROVER CLEVELAND. HENRY WATTERSON, and BILL SCOTT. Since then the absorbing impulse of these gentlemen has been to abuse the successful Demo-

greatness. Our esteemed Missouri contemporary can go further. It can truthfully say that while RANDALL lives he is a statesman who, as concerns his services to Jeffersonian Democracy, cannot be replaced at all.

crat and to warble hymns upon their own

Some time ago one could record a Mr GEORGE R. PECK as an aspiring successor of the Hon. JOHN JAMES INGALLS in the United States Senate. Now there is another, who is thus depicted by a Washington correspondent of the Globe-Democrat:

"It is accepted as a fact beyond question that Mr. F.

R. Buston of Abligne is the best-dressed man in the State, and some of his envious opponents have face-tiously termed him the 'BEKEY WALL of the West.' The style in which Mr. Bustos was arrayed to-day attracted universal attention in Washington. His attire was more gorgeous than snything ever donned by the New York King of the Dudes,' but there was a taste displayed that only added to the regality of his splender. The ground work of Mr. Busron's 'get up' was a sult of Ecotch plaid of a delicate brown and hary gray pattern, a thread of gold and another of silver ightening the effect. Over an exquisite pair of patent leather shoes was a pair of mouse-colored leggings or 'cutts for the feet.' A fall overcoat of a delicate els-phant's breath shade, rather subdued the loud tones of he other raiment, and restored harmony to what might otherwise have been a rebellion of colors. From be-hind a scarf that defled description for its elegance, there peeped forth a collar of immaculate whiteness. The style of the collar was new, and the scarf was sen nal in its effect, there gleaming from its centre a marvellens pin of mother-of-pearl, surrounded by tiny fiamonds. A shining silk hat of the latest block surnounted all. He will leave to-morrow for New York.

Has any one hereabouts seen Burron?

"It is worth all the humiliation of defeat." rites Gov. FORAKER of Ohio to a friend in Williamsport, "to receive the testimonials of riendship, and even affection, that have poured in upon me. My mails are simply floods."

Consolation is one of the perquisites of defeat. What really gets left is the party. No oody sends it consolatory letters, or pats it on the back with sympathetic flattery. It may be said also that almost all of such shows of post-election grief and personal glorification come from people who are really untriendly to the defeated party.

During the few remaining weeks of the resent year, and next year, the terms end of four of the fifteen Police Judges, and already for he first of these positions. which is to be filled by appointment of Mayor GRANT, three candidates have presented themselves—two of them Coroners, and the third a deputy in the Coro

The public has no great reason to feel greatly concerned regarding the identity of the new Police Judges, so long as they are known to be suitable and qualified men, but the transfer of the shiftless and bungling methods of the Coroners' office into the department of police magistrates, charged as they are with the preservation of public peace.

and with the antdy of the turbulent, afficted. destitute, invili infantile, and abandoned portion of the it's population, would be serious. Perhaps hecoroners might, with advantage to themselve and the public, find it to be the most semple and satisfactory course to continue to admister the affairs of the office to which each if sem was elected.

In the persis collection of picture brought togethe by the Barre Association which received such extraordinary illustration in The Sur of Tuesday, there was a small rample of Rousseau, in which that nater reached not only the some of its art, but produced a andscape totall unlike any other that we have ever seen. It is a picture extremely dark in tone, al yet so great in execution and so full of ingination that its entire surface seems lumpus and its purpose distinct to the eye in eve particular. The mind that contemplates it entirely satisfied. We print t again for the mefit of those who have not ret seen this colction.



Yesterday, hoaver, a correspondent sent us photograph on Rousseau in his possession, somewhat simir in character to the one in the Barye colleion, and thought by him to be much finer. At he asks us if we do not agree with him. This our friend's picture:



"I have a sem of delicacy in going too far in its praise," 'ye the owner; "yet I think that in depth atone, in subtlety of technique. in beauty of emposition, and in strength of color, my Rossau is of surpassing distinction.

No amateur fthe art of painting would deny the value of pofriend's picture for a moment, and yet it fa all radically different from the gem that standabove it. Its tone is indeed deep, but in emparison with its rival it is unquestionably monotonous. There is such a thing also as mking a composition too simple for great effetin painting. Soulpture is the field for the where a single and motionless figure may and for a work of supreme greatness. In fat to the really critical eye, this picture of dirfriend's, though manifestly a Rousseau igavie, we regret to say lacks just those indefanle qualities of the master's touch and the set's mind, in which Rousseau was easily aidinmistakably preeminent.

In fact, we'd not believe his Bousseau is Bousseau atal

M. George Lucas.

At the quetriy meeting on Monday of the Metropolitan lumm trustees, Mr. George Lucas of Paris was elected Honorary Fellow for Life in receguition of hishang procured the presentation by the French Governme to the museum of the splendid cast past of invaluablervice to the Metropolitan Museum connection witmany of its affairs abroad. He is the first engineer | the New Jersey Central under Mr. John Taylor Johnso's Presidency, was assistant engi-neer in the buildist the Forty-second street and Fifth avenue Croton respect, and participated variously in other public enterises. He inherited a comfortable income, and wenthroad to travel. He went to Paris for a fortnight's it, and has remained there so far twenty-dve years. Lucas's life is spent in the artis-tic fraternity of if French capital. He knows everybody who is won knowing; his great services French art have on the recognition of the Govern-ment and secured him a well-earned reputation as one of the most chivated and accomplished art sto dents of our tine.

Plain Talk fom a Hentucky Judge to

Prominitouisville Courier-Journal LEXINGTON, y., Nov. 18.-The November term of the Fire Circuit Court convened to-day Upon the assembly of the Grand Jury Judge Morto and the pronement men who ought to be models in society to violas to laws of the country, and especially He also spoke of the fact that the name of Kentucky is almost a synonymfor bloodshed and homicide.

"There is on rest moving cause." he said. "of these bloody saks known, to which I cannot fail to make researce. There is a sentiment pervading our society hich attaches odium to a citizen who declines a seent a personal insult by violence The fear of this dis sharpens the darger and loads the deadly pisto. The sentiment is as false as ruinous. He who offers to isult should be punished by the scorpion sting of pull-pinton, and not by the brave man at whom the loalts directed."

First, Know What News Is; Then Print It.

Finale Philadelphia News.

Philadelphia at lovers will be interested in to-day's Str. I obtains 113 excellent memorandum sketches of the straordinary collection of French paintings of the Drizon and Fontainebleau schools which are exhibit together with Barye the sculp, tor's works in the perican Art Association's galleries New York. Trans alone, of all American papers, has the good sense to that such a collection as

It is an evidence the increasing popularity of fin art in this county that a daily paper. The Sys, finds that it can, withprit to itself and pleasure to its read-ers, devote twenty summs to a full description of the great Barye exhibien, of which I wrote in Saturday

No Trable to Show Goods. From to Philadelphia Inquirer.

The wives of the Presidents are beginning to Also wives of the Freeignests are deginning to show a more whollows interest in persons and things appertaining to Pladelphia. A year ago Mrs. Cleve-land discovered the saith of opportunities offered the Christmas aboppeny the stores of this city, and took practical advantage of them. Mrs. Harrison's visits

> The Phildelphia Daily News, Frombe Philade'phia Press.

Mr. Erastus Hainard has become the pro-priesor of the Dislatene, and will conduct it hereafter on his own selectionability as publisher and editor. Under Mr. Brainaris able and conservative management the News had been a well-sustained, interesting and reliable pulication.

> Missourt for Beed. ra the Globe Democrat,

If the Repuisan members of Congress fron the west side of h Mississippi have to go as far east as Ohto for a Spealer most of them will go on to Maine and vote for Red. But they are all willing to suppor Cannon as a Wesen candidate for the purpose of bea

The Manchusette Bailot Law.

Fringhe Boston Latty Globe.

There are a be thousand Democrats in Bos-

ton who shrank from the trial, and a few thousand more who tried t ad missed some of the nice little

Dom Pido II, and Hennery I. Fron & Providence Journal Hon. Rutheriol B. Hayes might be able to give Dom Pedro Lisome hints as to how to enjoy a peacoful retirement om the cares of state with a sim

A bund Reason. From the gribyville Daily Democrat David B. Hill | to-day the acknowledged

The South Sandfast for New York, From a Mobile Register. It is to be hoped that New York will be se-

an city in the country.

ader of the Demonstic party. He is the leader be

METHODS OF ARMY PROMOTION. The Proposal to Unbattente Lineal for

WASHINGTON, L'ov. 20.—The Army Regula ions provide that "vacancies in established regiments and corps, to the rank of Colonel. shall be filled by promotion according to seni-ority, except in case of disability or other incompetency." Promotion from the grade of Colonel to that of Brigadier-General is not searly according to seniority, but is made by the selection of the President, a innier Colonel being often chosen. Below the grade of Colonel, the hard and fast rule of seniority is modified by the saving clause of the regula tion, so that no incompetent officer need be chosen. But, while on the death, resignation, retirement, or promotion of a Colonel of infan-try, for example, the vacancy is filled by the senior Lieutenant-Colonel of infantry in the whole army, and in the same way this Lieutenant-Colonel's vacancy is in its turn filled by the senior Major of infantry in the whole army. the same is not true of the subalterns, who are subjected to regimental instead of lineal promotion. The consequence is that great irregularities exist among the Lieutenants in length

of service in their grades.

For example, some time ago a Captain of cavalry was appointed to a higher grade in the Inspector-General's Department. A First Lieutenant of the same regiment was promoted to fill his vacancy, thus reaching the grade of Captain after only twelve years' total service in the army, and with nearly forty cavalry Lieutenants his seniors in lineal rank. At the same time there was a Second Lieutenant of cavalry who had served sleven years in that grade, but being in another regiment he did not profit by these promotions. A second instance worth noting, which happened year before last, was one in which three line Lieutenants were made Captains about the same time, after serving as First Lieutenant, respectively, one over 20 years, one nearly 20 years, and one fully 23 years. One of their vacancies in turn was filled by the promotion of a Second Lieutenant who had served 12 years in that grade; yet he found three more in his new grade who had each graduated from the Military Academy five years after he did, and had become First Lieutenants a year earlier.

These are random examples from scores that could be given of the irregularity of promotion among Lieutenants. When the subject came up for the action of Congress, some time ago, it was found that in the infantry the average for 25 First Lieutenants was nearly seventeen years in that grade. Statistics and considerations like these, which could be greatly multiplied, have at length induced many officers to believe that the lineal system of promotion should be adopted for all officers, or rather sli in the same arm. In his recent annual report Gen. Scofield urgently recommends that promotion for all grades from Second Lieutenant up to Colonel should be by seniority: could be given of the irregularity of promotion

Soniority:

One-half of the officers suffer injury, without cause, for the benefit of the other half. In some cases this injury is extreme, one officer being deprived of his promotion to the grade of Captain until he had served eighteen, twenty, or even twesty-two years as a Listenant, while another in the same arm of the service receives his Captaincy in cleven or twelve years, without having rendered any special service to merit saceptional promotion. Moreover, this swil has been greatly aguravated in past years by the selection of such officers for retirement on account of disability as would make place for the promotion of juniors over the heads of their seniors. So far has this been carried that some officers have been deprived of the possibility of the results promotion to the higher grades in their arm of the service which is apparently guaranteed to them by the plain language of the law.

One practical objection to the lineal plan has

officers have been deprived of the possibility of the regions promotion to the higher grades in their arm of the service which is apparently guaranteed to them by the plain lanuage of the law.

One practical objection to the lineal plan has always been its greater expense. Bringing the senior Lieutenant of Second Lieutenant a long distance each time avacancy occurs would increase the item of transportation. But this is really a minor objection, provided lineal promotion is the more just; and it has possibly also become somewhat less important now than when the Jloops were in posts on the average more inaccessible.

The present inequality would be partly remedled in still another way, by enacting the bill which was brought before the last Congress, providing for giving to officers who had had twenty years of continual service in any one grade the pay of the next higher grade, if in the line, and both the rank and pay if in the staff. The difference made in the two cases was solely due to the fact that, as line officers have command of troops, confusion might be created by giving them the rank as well as the pay of the higher grade, whereas no such contusion would occur in the staff. This bill did not apply to officers above the grade of Colonel, since there was nothing in their case to demand commiseration. It passed the House without difficulty, as a measure of unquestionable justice, but it was fatally delayed in the Senate, thanks to the opposition of some who, not seeing their way dear to any benefits from the bill, consured it as being in the interest of a few only, as in fact it avowedly was. One other recommendation of Gen. Schofield is that officers hereafter should not be commissioned in particular regiments, but only in their arm of the service, as for example. Captain of the Seventh or Major of the Tenth Infantry. This follows a former suggestion of Adit. Gen. Drum to the same effect. Its object is to secure transfers of officers in case of prolonged absences in accordance with the supposed interests nnected with the other measures just mentioned.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Berlin has 38,000 dogs. The French taxes produced 8,000,000 france less last August and 4,000,000 france less last September than in the corresponding months of last year.

The debt of the city of Paris amounts to 780 francs for every man, woman, and child within the city limits. In Frankfort the debt is equivalent to 317 francs per head, in Milan to 218, in Berlin to 154, in the Hagne to 188, in Brussels, the most heavily indebted of all European During the last two years the Italian army has been

increased by 30,000 meh. 200 field guns and 6,000 car-airy. Never was the army so numerous or powerfully organized as at present, under the attempt to keep up with Germany's military step.

George Paradies, theatrical director in Moscow, re-

cently closed a contract with Coquelin, according to which the French actor will make a starring tour in ussia between now and the middle of next March. St. Petersburg, Moscow, Klew, Odessa, and Charkow are among the cities to be visited by Coquelin. According to latest reports he was to make his debut before a Russian audience in St. Petersburg night before last. Emile Zola, who has become fabulously wealthy for an author, even in these flush days of authorship, was extremely poor upon starting out and before he secured a place in Hachette's book concern; while writing his first romances be was often reduced to bread and water, and playfully remarks that he was compelled "to play Arab," or to stay in bed night and day because he had no clothes.

A father sued an English schoolmaster for assault, b cause he had caned his boy on the hand. The magistrate before whom it was first tried thought that the father was right, for the reason that caning on the hand was attended by a risk of injury, and there were "method endant might have used." The higher court, though decided that it was not actionable.

According to recent information cannibalism is very prevalent in some places in west Africa near to the British settlement, if not actually in the protectorate itself, and so serious and frequent has become the kid napping of individuals who have gone out alone that in some parts persons dare not venture beyond their own town for fear of capture. Feweral cases are reported to have taken place on the broad road from Ben Dodo and Kibbim. Six persons were reported to have been killed and eaten

Lord Armstrong says, in reference to the recent criticlaims of the great guns, that the 110-ton gun principally considered has been unfairly tried by this British Gov-ernment, as it had been fired with charges amounting to over a thousand pounds of powder, or more than the maximum charge calculated for a battle. He does not say that the great guas are judicious weapons, but the injury which would incapacitate them will come from the ercaion of the bore from the excessive powder pharges rather than from the strain of the expi

According to a regulation just established for Prussian schools, corporal punishment "sufficient to be felt." while not endangering life or bealth, is enjoined whenever deemed necessary by a teacher. Scholars may b chastised outside of schoolboness, as their conduct out-side is equally amenable to discipline. Religious in-struction may likewise be legally emphasized by means of corporal punishment "to be folt," without, however, leaving permanent results; but blue spota, swollen stripes or brainese are considered allowable and not as permanent wounds.

The Italian wine industry is in a most depressed state The Rainah whise industry is in a most degressed state owing to the quarrel with France. Having laid themselves out to suit the Freuch demand and adapted their wines for mixing up with other sorts, the Italians find it difficult to secure new markets. One great fault of the wines is that they do not keep sound, and it is now proposed that they should be distilled into cognae or wine alcohol, which is mach superior to the alcohol made from potatoes, best root, or molasses. If the experiments which have been made on anticular menis which have been made on animals are a fathe difference is very important. An equal does of the twe kinds was administered to two small pigs of the same age and constitution. The one which had taken who alcohol looked drunk but by no means sick, and was able to walk; the other was unable to move and laid to lie down in a state of splinger.

THE REPUBLICAN ERROR. A Leading Brooklyn Bopublican Says to to

From the Brooklyn Sople. Ex-Mayor Frederick A. Schroeder was charged by many Republicans with having "hoo-doosed "Col. Eatrd in his nominating speech. He was not active in the campaign, and went to Florida on a business trip before the smoke cleared away. This le ter declining to preside at the Hiscock mass meeting eems to explain much to his political conduct:

BROOKLEN, Oct. 22, 1989.

MY DEAR MR. KENNETH: It may seem to you that I am ungrateful in declining the honor, which most men would covet and esteem. of presiding at a Republican mass messing. Therefore to you, as an old friend, I will give my main reason.

presiding at a Republican mass meeting. Therefore to you, as an old iriend, I will give my main reason.

The truth is, I have not for several years been in accord with the line of policy pursued by leading republicans on State politics; they persist in leading the party in the State elections to deteat year after year by truckling to the Prohibitionists. I do not believe in Mr. Miller's platform, advocating high license and in making that a prominent feature of the campaign. If I were in Mr. Baird's place I would pray that Miller and Hiscock be kept away from Brooklyn, for they will take votes from him. I have voted the Republican State ticket myself under protest for several years. Not that I am in favor of the salcon, but that I believe more moderate means might quietly be devised by the Legislature to gradually reduce the number and make those remaining more responsible. I cannot justify the cruel sort of legislation which these men advocate, which would result, as it did in Philadelphia, only in greater degree, in depriving at one fell swood by action of the State thousands and thousands of men of their accustomed means of sustaining themselves and their families therefore I cannot stand with Mr. Miller or Mr. Hiscock, or any one advocating this measure on the same platform, and by my presence appear to sanction the suicidal crusade upon which they have entered. The State ticket is doomed, as it was doomed last year. It is a heavy incubus on our local ticket, just as the high license plank came well nigh crushing Harrison in this State last year. Baird would have been elected two years ago had not the Germans been driven out of the party by this anti-saloon crusade, which they almost to a man regard as an attack on their personal liberty.

I predict that the Democrats will hold control to the State Locating until the leaders among

man regard as an attack on their personal liberty.

I predict that the Democrats will hold control in the State Capital until the leaders among the Republicans stop talking about rum. Yours truly,

F. A. Schroeder,

SECRET SOCIETIES AND CATROLICS. Report that the Church Was to Change Its Attitude Pronounced Untrue by Bishop Eyas. From the Buffalo Courier.

A most surprising announcement with reference to secret societies has been made since the Catholic Congress began its sessions in Baltimore. The assertion was that the ban of the Church was to be lifted absolutely from every sort of secret organization except the Maschie order, and that even the objections to this fraternity would probably be waived within twelve months.

One of the most startling features of this declaration, in the opinion of Bishop Ryan, who was consulted yesterday with regard to it, is the unparalleled assumption in attempting to apeak for the dignitaries of the Church. Bishop Ryan declared that there was no authority for making such a statement.

He declared to the reporter that in fact and in tone it was untrue. "The statement was printed in a Baltimore paper on the morning we went to Washington to dedicate the cathedral." he said, "and all with whom I talked were not only surprised to see such a thing in print, but were emphatic in declaring the assertion groundless."

The Bishop said that the advisability of send-

print, but were emphatic in declaring the assertion groundless.

The Bishop said that the advisability of sending an official denial to the paper was considered, but it was finally decided not to do so. The Bishop was sure he knew as much about what was going on in Church matters as the unidentified lay delegate, and he had not heard, prior to the publication of the interview, anything about the secret society question.

"The legislation of the Church is sufficient upon the question," he said. "Our laws could not be changed unless the Archbishops met for that purpose. This I know they did not do, and it was a matter with which the Congress itself, which was composed of laymen, had nothing to do."

The New Transcontinental Railroad

From the Saiem Stateman.

Railroad work is moving rapidly forward on the eastern extension of the Oregon Pacific, employment is furnished to over 1.006 men, and the line is being built first-class in every respect. It is firm, well balanced, and made to stay. Six contractors are hustling the work of construction, anxious to complete the road to the summit of the mountains this winter. Ton after ton of rails come from San Francisco by each trip of the steamer. Herstofore the Oregon Pacific road has been using cars leased from the Pullman Car Company. Recently, however, the company have paid for all the cars on their road, and the plates heretofore attached to the cars showing they were leased have been removed.

The plan of building a line of rail from Salem to Stayton, on the Oregon Pacific, and from Salem to Dixie, on the west side broad gauge is receiving general discussion, and the proposition is generally meeting with approval. When it is considered that a twelve-mile road will strike the Oregon Pacific, and an eightmile one the west side, the plan looks feasible, insomuch as Salem would have to build but twenty miles to place her on a direct transcontinental line, and also on a road leading down to tidewater. From the Salem Statesman

The Man Who Sassed Secretary Noble Said to Have Eleped With His Typewriter.

ALBANY, Nov. 15.—W. D. Thompson, the well-known lawrer and prominent G. A. R. man, and who distinguished himself by his recent letter to Secretary Noble, has disappeared from his daily haunts, and the circumstances surrounding his disappearance point to an elopement with Bertha Denton, until recently employed as typowriter in his office. ployed as typewriter in his office

Untangling the Venison Law. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Owing to of 1886 as well as the law as amended in 1888 were pubof 1886 as well as the law as amended in 1888 were pub-lished, a misapprehension has arisen concerning the date of the closed season for ventson in this State. Chapter 184, Laws of 1882s, allows the ventson to be sold until the 16th day of December, but the amendment, days of the laws of 1882s, allows the ventson to be sold of the laws of the law of the laws of the laws of the laws of the law of the laws of the law were not punished laws of the law were not be the law. Very game dealer in this city, and all the game and fish protectors have been directed to strictly enforce the law. Very respectfully yeurs.

President New York Fishery Commission.

Two Old Boys at the Came In the grand stand they sat, where each waved a curber That was bound with the colors his heart hoped and they shouted them hoarse while their chears o'er

the course Caused the heads of their neighbors to roar and to Yet the tears brimmed their eyes as they watched the ball rise, For the fire of their college days back to them came; and each wept like a child, and became almost wild

In his frantical glee—two old boys at the game. Either fair Harvard's 'Sah! 'rah! or "Sesst! boom! With its ear-splitting "tiger!" the old boys tried, And when orange and black buried the Harvard-boy

"'Bah! 'rah! 'rah! Sasst-boom-ah!" came with true graduate's pride. These enthusiasts gray were enjoying the day In a spirit rekindled by memory's flame; With the feverish rest of the olden times blest

When they played in the team-two old boys at th So excited were they and wound up in the 'fray. They forgot they were foce in the contests of yore; Each cried "Down, tackle, down" 'tween a smile and

When the rush lines waxed hot for a point on the They freely rained whacks upon each other's backs. And no longer remembered they walked at all lame They defrauded old Time by a swift backward clir To the days when they'd been-two old boys at the

The' no spectacle rare—these old boys with white hair, Who alternately punched at each other that day.
With hilarious shout when a man in the bout Made a "touch down" or "goal" or an entra me

Yet. 'twas touching to see the delirious gies
Each induiged while the tingle of youth fired his How he hugged without reck at the other man's neck

When the match was at end-these old boys at the game. When they walked in the rear, giving cheer after cheer For the winners, where team had been shouldered on

Each was linked in the clasp of the other's warm grasp While his tears fell unnoticed by any one night: Thus they hobbled along, humming snatches of song, Neither thinking to ask of the other his name. Until after he'd gone and, at home the next morn He had teld how they met-two old boys at the game. BURY ARROLD.

A Winning Ticket. From the Wilkesbarre Newsdeale. David B. Hill for President and James E. ampball for Vice-Fresident is a ticket which ought

WHAT WE ARE ALL TALKING ABOUT

Since the Board of Alderman have prohibted the little erman bands and the solitary Italian organ grinders rom earning a living in this town there has been a conderful growth of music in Brooklyn. There is hardly a street, no matter how obscure it is or how fashion able, that is not visited at least once a day by some sort any passionate love for it, for the strains are most; onfined to airs that threaten to become unpopular Brooklyn has always been well to do in the matter of street musicians, but it has grown so extremely wealthy in this respect since the action of our Aldermen in driv-ing them from this city that its clinene are gradually becoming surfaced. Many of them have resolved to discourage these municians by withholding from them the yearned-for penny, but this basecemed to agravata the trouble, for it has depressed the musicians, and to stead of dwelling upon cheerful airs they wander about like ghosts and give vent to their feelings in most de-lorous squeaks and pipings. The citizens of Brooklys to a man are with the musicians in their efforts to have our Aldermen take back what they said about them.

"One of the things that strikes a foreigner with won der in this big town," said an observant stranger from across the sea,the other day, "is the practice, apparently by authority, of painting buildings white. It came under my notice, for instance, during a tour of the pelice department that all the police stations in the city have recently had their brick fronts coated with white paint, by direction, I suppose, of the Commissioners in charge of the department. In most European countries if not in all, to paint city buildings white is forbidden by ordinance. Any other color to suit the casts of the owner, but not white. To any one who has endured the discomfort of living opposite one of these white abomi nations in the sunshing days of summer the reason of this prohibition will be obvious. There is nothing so hurtful to the eyes as the flerce glare from such a building when the sun shines on it, let alone the extra heat reflected across the street, and under the bright American summer sky the misery is tenfold increased. Intel ligent care of the eyes is a subject to which the attention of a wise municipal government may well be directed, unless it is bent-on encouraging a boo trade of spectacles." "The parlor bas gone. Oh, you may admire my pretty

room," said a bright hostess the other day to a com-menting friend, "but you must not call it a parior. That breaks my heart. We don't have pariors any nore, you know. Hotels have parlors, milliners do, and barbers, and I believs, chiropodists, but not wa. Oh, no, indeed. In this modest little flat this is just my room where I see my friends. In a house it would be a reception room, and the other larger apartment would be the salon or drawing room. If I had a rest establishment the snite would stretch out, with a morning room in addition and a white room, a Japanese room, a green room, and so on, but never a parlor among them all. We have to keep clear of the mad-ding crowd, you know, and 'pariors' are dreadfully

Occasionally when a man enters a barber shop and finds a number of men abead of him, he aske the barber for a rasor and shaves himself. The practice is not favored by the barbers, but they do not like to offend their regular customers. One of them, commenting on the habit, said recently:
"I have determined to put a stop to it, for I find that

it is seriously hurting my trade. One day last week a regular customer came in and wanted a rance, as he was in a hurry and could not wait. I gave him one, and he shaved himself. When he finished he saked for the bay rum, and then I noticed that he had out himself in two different places. I wanted to put some alum on te stop the blood, but he said he was in a hurry and couldn't bother with it. Every one of his acquaintances knows where he resus haved, and or course they could not help forming the idea that he had been butchered in my shop. It would be useless to try to get them to come in now for a shave. After this no man, I den't care who he is, can have a racor in my shop to shave himself. I prefer to give my artists a change."

A prominent stenographer of this city, in 'addinged' the phonograph and the probable effects of its general introduction in the business world, said that there was but little danger that the phonograph or any other machine would make the shorthand profession a profitless one. "Even if the phonograph, or any of the Eindred ma-

the other day, in the Metropolitan Stenographers' Association, "It would not affect stenographers adversely in the least. Indeed, it would be welcomed with open arms by the court reporters, as they could then dictate their matter when they pleased, and as fast as they could read their notes. Transcribing a day's testimony you know, is a most sedious and tiresome thing, and usually a busy reporter has two or three amanuenses to when he dier reporter has two or three amanuesses to whom he dictates his matter, but, of course, he must go slow on account of the inability of his amanuents to take it correctly at a rapid rate. And as to the amanueus stenographers, I fail to see how it can authority even them. When the typewriter was introduced it was not favorably received by amanueuses, but now typewriting and shorthand are inseparable. In my opinion when the phonograph is parfect of amiliciarity opinion when the phonograph is perfect of sufficiently is will be used as an adjunct to shor and and typ writing. Any one who has used a phonograph and als writing. Any one who has used a phonograph and also employed a good amanuensis knows that it is much easier to dictate to a competent stenographer than to the phonograph... Perhaps it is entirely a matter of edu cation and practice, but the fact remains that at present ideas and words come much more readily when dis tating to an intelligent man than to a machine. And another thing, most male stanographers are really pr vate secretaries, and they hold positions of important vate secretaries, and they hold positions of importance and responsibility, which cannot be delegated to a care less or unskilled typewriter."

Herbert Kelcey is once more a familiar figure of Broadway. He has gained a little in weight, but the adance of the well-known leading man. He has shaved off his moustache, and devotes most of his thoughts t a thorough recovery from the accident which occurred to him in Sait Lake City. This was far more serious than was indicated at the time. Mr. Kelcey was walk ing placifily across the street when a runaway heree at tached to an express wagon ran him down, and he was laid up for nearly two months, undergoing several pain ful operations on the thigh and ankle. The main danger which at first alarmed him-that of being permanenti lamed—has entirely passed away, and, though the ath-letic exercise of the actor will be somewhat curtailed for a few months to come, there is no other evil effec from what at first threatened to be a very se

A woman in one of the most remarkable ulaters even

seen off the stage paraded up and down Broadway yes terday to the great amusement of the spectators. This amusement, by the way, extended to the wearer of the ulater herself, for no violation of courtesy is involved in the statement that she was half-seas over. The piece fitted her large and robust figure perfectly, and was but toned high about the neck. It consisted of alternate stripes of red, yellow, and blue. Each stripe was about two inches broad. Even the drivers slowed up the car so as to look back at the extraordinary conglomeration of colors. The young woman's hat was knocked forward in a rakish and larking way over her eyes, and she wore a pailld and supercilious smile. Her course along the walk was serpentine and somewhat involved. On an average she stumbled against twelve men every ten feet. At the corner of Twenty-ninth street she discov ered a hack with an open door and the driver sitting snugly on the floor with his feet on the surb stone. She stood waving her hand grouly back and forth for a few minutes, and looking at the driver interestedly and then started pell mell for the cab. Fortunately the driver had seen her and he jumped skilfully out of the way. Thereupon the young woman and the nister entered the cab in rather a tumultuous but effectual man ner, and after a long conversation with the drives colled majestically away.

The mature judgment of Muldoon seems to be the litrain's defeat by Sullivan was as much due to the fact that he was cockeurs of beating the champion without

an effort as to anything else.

"He was as sure of the victory," Muldoon remarked yesterday to a man in the Hoffman House, "as I am that I am living, and as nothing tells quite so much against a man in this world as a sudden surprise. Kil-rain's astonishment at the outset of Sullivan's renewed powers was the first cause of the defeat. There is not much use, by the way, of all these newcomers talking about fighting Suilivan. They ought to do something more notable than whipping Jem Smith or keeping prosperous barrooms before thinking that they can b rated in the champion class. Kilrain is still the most dangerous opponent of the Reaton pugilist."

Dockstader's scheme to give an act of comic opera during his minstrel entertainment is attracting a good deal of attention in theatrical circles. As a rule, nearly everything that is good in a comic opera may be crowded into one act, and it is quite in the line of possi pilities that the enterprising mins.rel will develop a new form of entertainment. It seems to be pretty wel understood by this time that people will not stand more than an hour of minstreley pure and simple, and the yearning for variety on the stage is the mother of in-

Extremes. "You always go to extremes. Now, you est

sofurely nothing but vegetables. 'That isn't an extreme. Extremes meat." Johnny Doesn't See the Point,

"Hi, Johnny Henpeck, who wears the trou-First me fader has 'em. 'n then I git 'em." The Time. First Turkey-When are you going to get

account Turkey-Nacks tweak.

"He has a creat now, though his father was

nothing but a neggar.

"Wall, who has a better right to a cost of alms !"